

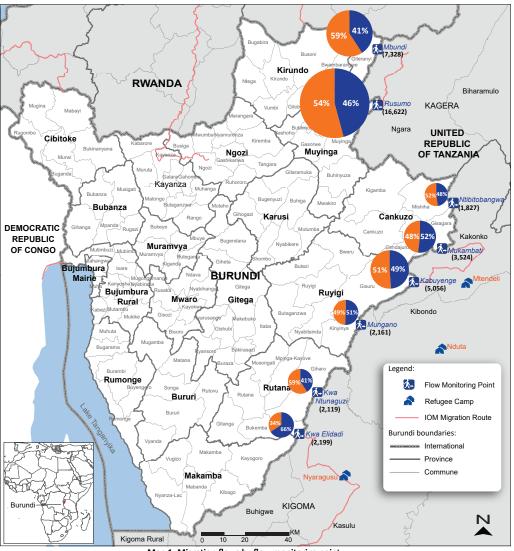
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MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

40,836

MIGRATION FLOWS





Map 1: Migration flows by flow monitoring point

© IOM Burundi - Reference Map (May 2019)
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

HIGHLIGHTS

82% of migrants are Burundian nationals











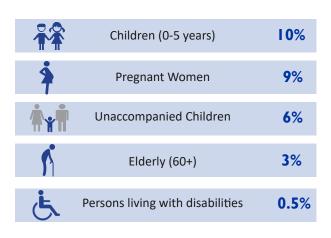
- From 01 to 31 March 2019, 40,836 movements were observed at 8 flow monitoring points in the provinces of Muyinga, Cankuzo, Ruyigi and Rutana.
- Burundian nationals were most represented among incoming migrants to Burundi (77%) and among outgoing migrants to Tanzania (86%) as it is generally Burundians who travel to Tanzania in search of economic opportunities.
- Short term local movements were most numerous at all Flow Monitoring Points particularly at Rusumo (93%), Mukambati (90%), and Kabuyenge (85%).
- Girls and boys under 18 years old represented 29 per cent of total migrants.
- 83 per cent of seasonal movements were observed at the points of Kwa Ntunaguzi and Kwa Elidadi.



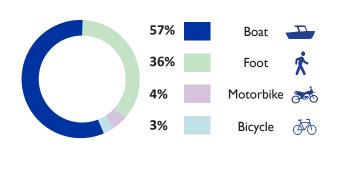
DEMOGRAPHIC



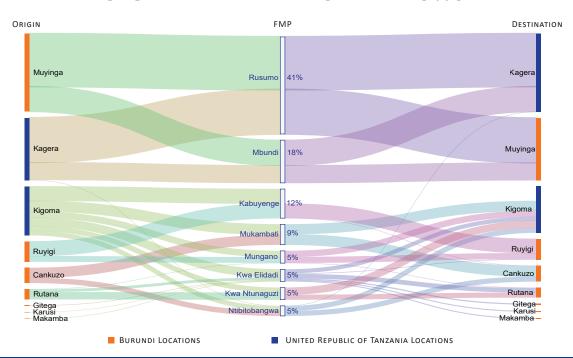
VULNERABILITIES



MEANS OF TRANSPORT



BURUNDI - TANZANIA BORDER FLOWS



TYPE OF FLOWS

Type of flows *	Total	Outflow	Inflow
Short term local movement	79 %	81%	78%
Tourism	14%	12%	16%
Seasonal migration	4%	5%	3%
Economic migration	2%	2%	2%
Unknown	1%	0%	1%

* Seasonal migration: Migration for seasonal work related to agriculture.

It is for short duration and ranges from 3 to 6 months.

Economic migration: Migration of more than 6 months to search for economic opportunities.

Short term local movement: Movement of persons going to the market or for daily, weekly and/or monthly work.

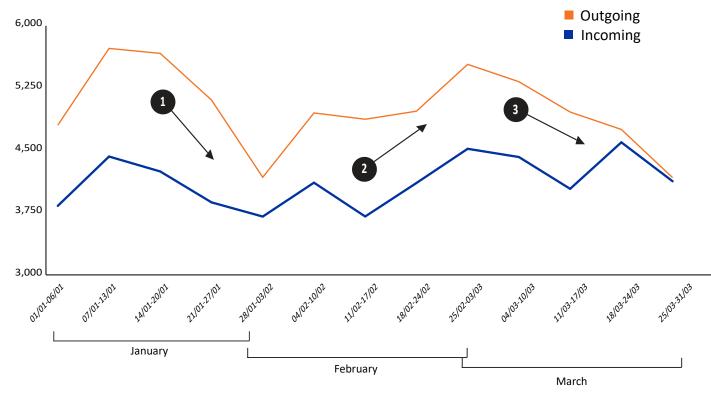
Tourism: Movement of migrants crossing the border to visit family or touristic site.

Unknown: Migrants did not reveal the purpose of their migration.



NUMBER OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED PER WEEK (JANUARY - MARCH 2019)

- The sharp decline in flows registered during the second half January occurred as a result of a re-evaluation of the Flow Monitoring methodology in the field. The volume of flows normalized in the latter half of the month.
- An increase in the number of entries was observed from the third week of February due to small business activities and family visits for Tanzanians coming to Burundi. The increase of outgoing flows is the result of Burundians going to Tanzania for work in the fields.
- Outgoing flows to Tanzania in March decreased due to decreased availability in field work for Burundians in Tanzania. At this time, the Rusumo flow monitoring point became impassable due to torrential rains that caused overflowing rivers. These factors reduced, access to this flow monitoring point, which received 39 per cent of migrants travelling to Tanzania in February.



Graph I: Change in the number of migrants observed per week between January and March 2019

METHODOLOGY

Flow Monitoring is a component of the DTM methodology aimed at providing information on population movements at points of transit. Flow Monitoring provides information on trends on key variables at locations of high mobility. Data collection is carried out at 8 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) located at unofficial Points of Entry (POEs) in the provinces of Cankuzo and Muyinga since October 2018 and in the Provinces of Rutana and Ruyigi since November 2018. The movements are observed and recorded 7 days per week (from 6 am to 6 pm) at Flow Monitoring Points and enumerators conduct interviews with migrants to collect information on migration flows. Data in this report covers the period between March 1 and 31, 2019. Short-term movements for market visits were not considered during observations since January 16, 2019.